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Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finance, &c.

In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, supplementary to the "Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1840 were as follows: The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1840, (exclusive of amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as appears by the books of the Register of the Treasury,

The receipts into the Treasury during the year 1840 were, from Customs, 13,499,502 17 Lands, 3,292,285 58 Bond of the Bank of the United States, 1,774,513 80 Miscellaneous and incidental sources, 288,258 23 Banks which failed in 1837, 748,629 53 Treasury notes issued, 5,589,547 51

Making,

The expenditures in the same year were, for Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 5,492,030 98 Military department, 10,866,236 45 Naval department, 6,031,088 88 Public debt, 11,982 77 Add outstanding warrants issued prior to 1st Jan. 1841, 1,416,334 20 Treasury notes redeemed, including interest, 4,045,802 05

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, of 987,345 03

The receipts from the 1st Jan. to the 4th March, 1841, were (say) From Customs, 1,974,836 46 Lands, 386,148 66 Miscellaneous and incidental sources, 31,349 65 Banks which failed in 1837, 18,000 00 Treasury notes issued per act of 31st March 1840, 1,110,611 08 Treasury notes issued under act of 15th Feb. 1841, 673,681 32 Bond of the Bank of the United States, 17,913 00

Making, with the balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1841, 5,199,885 10

The expenditures for the same period were— Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, 943,517 14 Military department, 2,273,097 11 Naval department, 759,349 60 Public debt, 3,012 70 Treasury notes redeemed, including interest, 647,590 09

Leaving the balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, 572,718 46

The balances of appropriations outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, were—(Statement A.)— Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, 85,237,234 28 Military, 15,991,895 15 Naval, 6,910,268 69 Public debt, 6,387 30

Treasury notes issued prior to the 1st of January, 1841, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, 3,873,220 00

Do. issued under the act of 1840, from 1st of January to the 4th of March, 1841, which may, and most of which probably will, be presented in payment of public dues during the year 1841, 1,110,611 08 Interest estimated at about 300,000 00

Making in the aggregate

Of this there will be required for the service of the current year 24,210,000 00

Additional appropriations required by the War Department for the year 1841, viz. Fortifications and works of defence, 1,435,500 00 For armaments of fortifications and ordnance stores, 220,000 00 For payment of arrearsages and current expenses, and taking care of public property on roads, harbors, rivers, &c. 40,199 12 For arrearsages for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, 825,637 86

Making

The actual and estimated means under the existing laws to meet these demands are, viz. The available balance in the Treasury on the 4th March, 1841, (See Statement B.) 646,803 12

Treasury notes authorized under the act of 1840, issued after the 3d of March, 1841, 413,592 72

Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841, to be issued after the 4th of March, 1841, 5,000,000 00

Receipts from customs estimated at 12,000,000 00

Receipts from public lands, 2,500,000 00

Miscellaneous sources, 170,000 00

Leaving unprovided for, of the demands for the present year, the sum of 6,000,941 14

There will also be receivable for public dues in the present year, or payable in 1842, Treasury notes the issues of the present year, viz. Issued under the act of 1841, prior to the 4th of March, 673,681 32

Do. do. 1840, after the 3d of March, 413,592 72

Do. do. 1841, to be issued after 4th March, 5,000,000 00

and included in the estimate of ways and means, 5,000,000 00

Making an aggregate of debt and deficit, to be provided for in this and the ensuing year, of 12,088,215 18

This estimate is founded on the assumption that all the moneys in the public depositories can be made at once available, and that any and all of the demands upon the Treasury can be satisfied, so long as money to a sufficient amount remains in any or all the depositories. But that is by no means the case; while the power to issue Treasury notes exists, there should be at all times, for the convenience of the Treasury, a sum equal to \$1,000,000 in the various depositories subject to draft. When that power is expended, the sum should be increased to not less than 4,000,000 00

Which sum, added to the above, makes the estimated deficit, \$16,088,215 18

But the undersigned feels it his duty to call the attention of Congress to the more immediate demands of the public service, and the means by which those demands are to be supplied.

The sums which will be required from the 1st of June to the 31st of August next are estimated as follows, viz. For the payment of Treasury notes which will fall due within that time, and the interest thereon, about 2,756,900 00

Balance for taking the 6th census, 294,000 00

For the civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, 1,309,308 37

Military service, 4,591,098 00

* This item, and the item of expenditures for the payment of Treasury notes from 1st of January to the 4th of March, 1841, include about \$500,000 of Treasury notes which were received at the Department on account of customs during that period, but for which the warrants were not issued until a subsequent period.

Naval service, 1,844,000 00 Public debt, 6,387 00 Expenses of the extra session of Congress, 350,000 00

Making about,

The ways and means in the power of the Treasury, and which will probably accrue under existing laws, are as follows:

1. Funds in the Treasury (as per statement C.) \$644,361 16

2. Treasury notes authorized by act of Feb. 15, 1841, 1,505,943 91

3. Estimated receipts from the customs, 3,000,000 00

Do. do. the lands, 700,000 00

Do. do. miscellaneous sources, 50,000 00

Making

And leaving a deficit of 5,251,388 30

To which add the sum recommended to be kept in the Treasury to meet any emergencies of the public service, viz. 4,000,000 00

Making an aggregate of

In another part of this paper the views of the Department as to the mode of providing for the above deficit, together with the residue of the existing public debt, will be presented.

From the year 1816 to 1837, a period of twenty-one years, the revenues constantly exceeded the expenditures. The average annual surplus during that time was \$11,464,226 87, (see tables 1 and 2.)

making an aggregate excess of \$240,748,764 27. Of this there was applied to the extinction of the national debt \$208,792,127 44, and there was under the provisions of the act of the 23d of June 1836, deposited with the states, \$28,101,644 91, and there remained on the 1st of January, 1837, in the Treasury of the U. States, including the 4th instalment due to the states, a surplus of 17,109,473 26

There were, also, outstanding debts due and falling due to the Treasury, arising from other sources than those of the ordinary revenue, and which were paid between the 1st of January, 1837, and the 4th of March, 1841, the amount of (see statement D) 9,124,747 00

There were also issued within that period, and outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, Treasury notes to the amount of 5,648,512 40

Making the aggregate available means which were in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, and which came into it prior to the 4th of March, 1841, over and above the current revenue, 31,882,732 66

From which deduct the amount (less the trust funds) remaining in the Treasury on the 4th of March, 1841, 572,718 46

And there appears an excess of expenditure over the current revenue of \$31,310,014 20

It is proper to remark that the entries on the books of the Register of the Treasury do not always show the true dates of the receipts and expenditures. An item involved in the above statement (table D) will serve to illustrate this fact. The sum of \$512,136 47 was, on the 2d and 31st of October, 1840, paid by the Bank of the United States on its last bond to William Armstrong, superintendent at Fort Gibson, by order of the Secretary of War. Though this sum was in fact received and expended on those days, it did not find its way into the office of the Register until the 4th of March, 1841, on which day it appears on his books both as a receipt and an expenditure.

Thus and to this extent, within the last four years, were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the revenue. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due to the United States, so that the Treasury was, on the 4th of March, 1841, exhausted of its means and subject to heavy and immediate liabilities. It was already burdened with a debt incurred in time of peace, and without any adequate resources except the authority granted by law to augment that debt.

As yet no provision has been made to reduce this debt or to check its constant and rapid increase. We find it, therefore, as far as past legislation and financial arrangements characterize it, a permanent and increasing national debt. The temporary expedients by which it has been sustained do not at all vary its essential character.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the necessity of early and effectual measures to prevent its further augmentation. The obvious remedy is to increase the revenue as far as may be without unreasonably burdening commerce, and to reduce the expenditures within the limits of strict economy.

But as it may not comport with the views of Congress to go into a revision and adjustment of the customs so long before the act of March 2, 1833, comes to have its final and permanent operation, the undersigned would respectfully recommend, as a temporary measure, the levy of a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all articles which are now free of duty, or which pay a less duty than 20 per cent. except gold and silver, and the articles specifically enumerated in the 5th section of the act of March 2d, 1833.

If this measure be adopted, it is estimated that there will be received into the Treasury from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, about \$5,300,000; in all of the year 1842 about \$22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about \$20,800,000. The details of this estimate will be found in the accompanying paper, marked E. and enclosures.

It is believed that, after the heavy expenditures required for the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenues which will accrue from that, or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall think fit.

The general principles on which the final revision of the tariff is to rest are perhaps simple and easy to be apprehended, but the work of revision itself, in its

adaptation and detail, must be a work of time. It should be done on calm reflection and careful deliberation, with a view to reconcile, as far as possible, the conflicting opinions, and to promote all the various interests of the whole People of these United States. And it may be important, in that adjustment, not only to reciprocate on fair and equal principles, and in a liberal spirit, the concessions which may be accorded to our commerce by foreign nations, but also to do justice to our own commerce, and to our own equal spirit any heavy exactions or prohibitions which foreign nations may think fit to impose upon the importation of our staple productions.

Some legal provisions are also required to correct inequalities between the duties upon sugar and molasses, and the drawbacks upon refined sugar and rum, manufactured or distilled from foreign materials. The relation between the duty and the drawback was adjusted by the acts of January 21st, 1829, and May 29th, 1830, since which time the duties have been diminished, while the drawbacks remain the same. And a provision of law declaring that all non enumerated articles which bear a similitude to any enumerated article chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty with the article which it most resembles, would save a large sum annually to the revenue, and prevent much annoyance and litigation between the importer and the officers charged with the collection of the customs.

Of the Public Debt.

But it is not expected that any modification of the revenue laws will be operative to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury, and to pay the debts which fall due in the present and in the ensuing year. A further loan is necessary to effect these objects, and the only questions that can arise are as to the mode of procuring the loan, the character of the securities, and the assumed duration of the debt.

It would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be unwise to charge upon the commerce or the resources of the country, in any form, the burden of paying at once, or at all hastily, the national debt. Before that is done, measures of restoration and relief are required. The currency of the country should be restored, and commerce and industry relieved from their present state of embarrassment and depression, and a benign and liberal policy on the part of the General Government should call forth once more the hardy industry and active enterprise of our people, and the vast resources of our country.

If we assume the period of from five to eight years as that in which this debt can be paid without inconvenience and embarrassment—and the time appears to be short enough—we have one of the most essential elements on which to form our judgment as to the best and most convenient mode in which the loan can be kept up, and the credit of the Government sustained.

In the inception and during the progressive increase of a national debt, the issues of Treasury notes, though dangerous and delusive, have yet their advantages. They need not be issued faster than the actual wants of the Treasury require; and the power to issue any given sum is, for all effective purposes of immediate expenditure, a fund in the Treasury available to that amount. But, when the debt has acquired its maximum and

ceases to accumulate, or when it becomes larger than the amount necessary to be kept on hand to meet the current wants of the Treasury, these advantages disappear. This mode of loan then becomes to the Government what the sale in market of new promissory notes, for the purpose of raising money to take up old promissory notes, is to an individual. It is the issue of Treasury notes to take up other Treasury notes year after year in succession; and, under those circumstances, it is inconvenient and expensive.

But the raising of money by the issue of Treasury notes is objectionable, because it is deceptive; by this means a heavy debt may be raised and fastened permanently upon the country, the amount of new issues being involved with the payment of the old; while the People, and even those who administer the finances, may not be impressed with the important fact that a national debt is created or in the process of creation.

Therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, when a national debt exists, and must continue for a time, it is better that it should be made a funded debt, according to our ancient financial usage. It is then sheltered by no cover, and is the subject of no delusion. It is open, palpable, true; the eyes of the country will be upon it, and will be able at a glance to mark its reduction or its increase; and it is believed that a loan for the requisite amount, having eight years to run, but redeemable at the will of the Government, on six months' notice, could be negotiated at a much less rate of interest than Treasury notes. Much expense would also be saved in dispensing with the machinery of the issue and payment and cancelling of Treasury notes.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that a sum sufficient to pay the debt at present existing, and such as will necessarily accrue in this and the ensuing year, be raised on loan for the time and on the condition above suggested.

On Keeping and Disbursing the Public Money.

The undersigned would also respectfully invite the attention of Congress to the present mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys; and also to the subject of the creation or employment of a fiscal agent to be charged with the performance of those and other duties. The subject is one of great importance, both to the Government and to the community.

Such agent or depository ought to unite, in the highest practicable degree, the safety of the public funds, and convenience and economy in their administration; and it should, if possible, be so selected or framed as to exert a salutary influence over the business and currency of the country.

The mode of keeping and disbursing the public money, provided by the act of July 4, 1840, will be found, on comparison with that heretofore chiefly used by the Government, eminently deficient in all these essential requisites. The financial history of the United States, especially for the last twelve years, furnishes abundant proof that the public money is unsafe in the custody of individuals, and that their official bonds are no sufficient security for its safekeeping and faithful application. Within the period above named many receiving officers connected with the Treasury Department have become defaulter to the Government. The aggregate loss from that cause within that period, as shown by the books of the Department, amounts to \$2,620,500, but a small part of which will probably be recovered from their bonds. It is true that, in any system which can be adopted, some part of the public money must, in the process of collection, pass through the hands of individuals, and be subject to their defalcations; but the act of July 4, 1840, extends and continues the risk beyond the period of collection, and it subjects large masses which, in the fluctuations of commerce, sometimes accumulate, to the same dangerous custody.

Not only is the public money in the hands of individuals more exposed to loss from ordinary defalcations than when deposited in a well regulated bank; but the Government is also liable to the risks of fire, robbery, and other casualties, occurring either in deposit or transmission, from which it is entirely protected when a well-regulated bank is the depository and the fiscal agent.

The present system is also, in many respects, cumbersome and inconvenient. Its tendency is to centre the disbursements of the public money at some of the Eastern cities, chiefly at New York. That being the great commercial emporium of the United States, is the point at which funds are the most valuable, and, therefore, the most sought; hence those who are entitled to payments out of the public Treasury claim them there. It is true there is a general discretion in the head of the Department to refuse or grant the favor of such payments according to its convenience; but when the currency is devalued, and the premium on exchanges is high, this discretion involves discrimination to a large amount among creditors equally entitled. It then becomes a dangerous discretion, and one that ought not to exist. But, under the present system, it cannot be avoided, save in a few cases,

without discharging every public liability at the most favored point. This would at once centre all the disbursements at a few of the Eastern cities; and involve the Treasury in the risk and expense of transporting the public funds from the various points of collection to the place of disbursement.

An item of less importance, but still worthy of consideration, is, in relation to a permanent and economical arrangement, the direct expense of the present system, including the cost of the buildings for the deposits of the public money, and the salaries of the officers and their clerks who receive and disburse it. No portion of this risk, inconvenience, or expense need be incurred where a well-regulated bank is made the fiscal agent.

But the present system is also, in the opinion of the undersigned, injurious to the business and currency of the country. Instead of permitting the credit and the finances of the government to lead their indirect but efficient aid in sustaining the credit and regulating the currency of the country, it brings into direct hostility those important interests. In the progress of the system a sufficient amount of gold and silver to supply the wants of the Treasury must be withdrawn from circulation, and locked up in vaults, leaving no representative to supply its place in the general circulation.

A large amount, also, in the hands of those who pay to or receive from the Treasury, is equally withdrawn from general circulation, and made to flow through those channels alone which lead into and out of the public coffers. The other avenues of commerce and intercourse are thus deprived of their proportion of the precious metals.

Within the fifty-two years during which our constitutional Government has existed, we have had, for two periods of twenty years each, a bank chartered by Congress as a depository of the public moneys and as a fiscal agent. We have had, also, at two intervals, amounting to about nine years, state banks employed for like purposes; and during the remainder of the time, the funds of the Government have been kept and the finances administered partly by bank and partly by individual officers and agents. The losses sustained by state banks, as depositories, during the first period of the war, may be estimated, extending from 1811 to 1816, agreeably to a statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1833, and revised and republished in 1837, were \$1,000,076. In the latter period, from 1833 to 1837, though no actual loss is believed to have occurred, yet the Treasury and the country suffered inconvenience and embarrassment from the fiscal arrangements with those numerous and disconnected institutions. But, during the forty years that the two banks of the United States were the depositories of the public money and the fiscal agents of the Government, no loss whatever was sustained, nor any delay or any expense incurred in transmitting or disbursing the public moneys, so far as the agency of those institutions extended. Then, as regards the wants of the Treasury merely, the safety of the public funds, and economy in their administration, experience has demonstrated the superior utility of a bank constituted and adopted by Congress as a fiscal agent. It has also proved to us that the active business of the country, its currency, its credit, its industry, and its commerce, are intimately connected with and dependent upon the financial arrangements of the General Government. If they be wise and beneficent, they indirectly, but efficiently, promote those great interests of the People; if constant and uniform in their action, they give to those interests confidence and stability.

Since the removal of the public depositories from the Bank of the United States, in 1833, the Government has had no permanent fiscal agent and no definite financial system. All has been experiment, transfer, and change. The business of the country has yielded to the untended impulse, and moved forward with wild irregularity; at one time stimulated to excessive action, at another sunk into lethargy. And, in providing for the wants of the Treasury, it is surely important to look, also, to the wants and the welfare of the community, from the products of whose industry the Treasury is supplied.

And as regards those great interests, we find the testimony of past years is no less distinct and strong in favor of a money institution chartered by the General Government, and possessed of its confidence and credit. The period embracing the last ten years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States as the fiscal agent is fresh in the memory of us all, and is looked back to as a period of great prosperity; and though other causes did doubtless co-operate to produce that favorable condition of things, yet one of the governing principles on which depended the steady advance of the country, in commerce, in industry, and in substantial wealth, was the existence of a fiscal agent established by the General Government, and charged with the equalization of exchanges, and the regulation of the currency.

In the present condition of our country, the relief to be anticipated from such an institution cannot be immediate, but must be the work of time. The business of the country would, however, in the opinion of the undersigned, steadily and certainly revive under its influence.

To whatever point of light the undersigned is able to view this subject, he is irresistibly led to the conclusion that such a fiscal agent, so formed as to possess those important functions, is alike essential to the wants of the Treasury and of the community. Such an institution should be framed with deliberation, for it must have high duties to perform, and extensive interests to protect and promote; and it should be granted with care, for it will be liable to great and dangerous abuses. As the fiscal agent of the Government, and an effective regulator of the currency in a wide-spread community, it should be steady and uniform in its action, and fixed and stable in its character.

The undersigned has no doubt of the power of Congress to create such an institution. Experience has proved its necessity to carry out other expressly granted powers; it has been exercised and recognized by the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government during four fifths of the whole period of our national existence, and it has received the uniform sanction of our highest judicial tribunals.

Yet that power has been questioned by many wise and patriotic statesmen whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect; and in a measure like this of high political import, which, if wisely conceived and cordially concurred in, must have a great and enduring influence on the prosperity of the country, it is important, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinion.

If such an institution can be so conceived in principle and guarded in its details as to remove all scruples touching the question of constitutional power, and thus avoid the objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, it will, in the opinion of the undersigned, produce the happiest results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country.

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully recommends the creation of such a fiscal agent, and the repeal of the act of July 4th, 1840, providing "for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," except the penal provisions thereof, which will probably require revision and modification.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, June 2, 1841.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to the Senate, to comply with a resolution of that body, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

Treasury Department, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the U. States: Sir: Obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and, as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become what he did not presume to propose, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposits in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress heretofore to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit act of June 23, 1836, shall be paid into the treasury of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions, provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposit act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and redeemable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to

the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be chosen by the directors, out of their own body.

That the Branches be managed by not more than seven nor less than five directors; two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government; that the public moneys be deposited in it; and, when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States; and that the deposits be not removed except by law; and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent, free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed in order to prevent overbanking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stock, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum; but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good; and when a surplus accumulates exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the Bank shall not exceed the sum of one million and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that, when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than \$100,000, nor either for a longer time than one hundred and eighty days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer is maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or impropriety in the management of the institution, to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to a committee of either House of Congress, to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to and intended for circulation, but may sell drafts not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment; that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion, or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years, but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said Corporation to place offices of discount and deposits wherever the same may be necessary for the collection,

safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, June 12.

Mr. Merrick, from the committee for the district of Columbia, reported a bill to revive and continue in force, until the 4th day of July, 1843, the charters of the banks of the district of Columbia.

The bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands to the several States, and for granting lands to certain States, was read a second time, and referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Sevier, after having called for the reading of a clause in the report of the Secretary of War which alludes to certain frauds perpetrated in the south-west in the execution of Indian treaties, presented a resolution calling upon the department for a full report upon the subject. After some conversation, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Clay relative to the order of business, after some discussion, was adopted. It provides that at the expiration of one hour after the meeting of the Senate each day, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the subject left unfinished the preceding day, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

A report was received and read from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the heads of his proposed plan for a Fiscal Bank of the United States, accompanied by a bill in correspondence with it.

The bill and report were referred to the select committee on the currency, and 1,500 extra copies of both were ordered to be printed. [The plan of the Secretary will be found in another part of this paper.]

The Senate then went into the election of a chaplain; when the Rev. Mr. Tutin, (Presbyterian), having received 29 votes, was declared duly elected.

Monday, June 14.

Several memorials were presented in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Sevier's resolution offered on Saturday, was taken up, and after some discussion again laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. Rives to refer so much of the President's Message as refers to our foreign relations to the committee on foreign relations, being taken up, Mr. Preston, who had the floor from Friday last, proceeded to address the Senate in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Buchanan and Calhoun.

Mr. Benton then went into a speech of great earnestness and animation, in which he reprobated the course of the administration with much severity.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, June 15.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Printer.

On the second balloting, Mr. Thomas Allen was declared to be duly elected, having received 27 votes. No other person was voted for, the opposition members refusing to vote.

The unfinished business of yesterday being taken up.

Mr. Buchanan rose to reply to the various arguments by which his own argument had been met. He replied at the commencement to the charge made by Mr. Rives, that he was a party man. He did not expect such a charge from that quarter. That gentleman was not himself so far above the reach of party influence, as to be entitled to make such a charge. As to the Secretary of State, continued Mr. Buchanan, he had been compared to Demetrius. He admitted the great powers of Mr. Webster, almost if not entirely unrivaled in his power of condensation, and in his talents as a constitutional debater. But he had his imperfections, as Demetrius and Cicero had theirs, and he was not the man whom he (Mr. B.) would have been willing to place at the helm of the state vessel in the hour of danger. He paid a compliment to Mr. Choate for his eloquent exposition of national law.

The view which that Senator had taken corresponded in the main with his own. In the case of war, Mr. McLeod could not be made amenable to the civil tribunals of New York. But there was no war at the time, and Alexander McLeod was a mere volunteer. He then went into a recapitulation of the facts attending the destruction of the Caroline, to show that it was a mere marauding expedition, planned and carried into effect for the purpose of the outrage, and therefore, that the persons engaged in it were liable to punishment if taken.

War, said Mr. Buchanan, is the act of a sovereign power, and legitimate war cannot exist without such act being declared. This position he fortified by quotations from Vattel. He contended that when members of a nation committed acts of hostility without being authorized by such act of the sovereign, they were answerable to the civil tribunals of the country against which those hostilities were directed.

But it was to the manner in which the negotiation had been carried on, on our part, that he desired chiefly to call the attention of the Senate. He then contended that the Secretary of State had not sustained the reputation of his country, by the manner in which he had carried on the correspondence, under the threat of the British Government. That threat he insisted could not be explained away, and

we ought to have been the actors instead of the British. The British minister had declined to consider the states, but declared that the British Government could only look to the United States.

He commented on the sending of the Attorney General to Lockport to protect McLeod against the violence—of whom? Of the highest Court in the State of New York. He ridiculed what Mr. Preston had characterized as the motherly care which the Secretary of State had thus extended over McLeod. He then proceeded to justify the opinion he had given in his former speech that Mr. Webster ought to have kept back his acquiescence in the British construction of national law, in its reference to the case of McLeod. Mr. Rives admitted that he had used language of this threatening character to a proud and haughty nation. But if so, it should not be drawn into a precedent in reference to ourselves.

Mr. Rives denied that he had said he had used a threat to France. He had pointed out consequences in a similar tone.

Mr. Buchanan said he had not correctly understood the Senator. He then proceeded to condemn the pacific tone in which the Secretary of State had continued to argue the question of the Caroline, while he abandoned the right to retain McLeod. He expressed his conviction that General Harrison would not have submitted to an insult. Only three days elapsed between the receipt of the demand and the date of the instructions, and during that time General Harrison was beset with those applications which destroyed him. What has John Tyler said? He has taken care not to say one word in his Message in favor of the letter of the Secretary. There is no indication of such approbation. On the contrary, he believed it to be a cautious withholding of an opinion.

Mr. Buchanan said it had been asserted by the Senator from South Carolina to be a Cabinet measure. He was bound to believe it was so, and he regretted that the course taken had not been such as to prevent the probability of a war.

Mr. Clay rose merely for the purpose of showing the responsibility of his friends for the opinion expressed in the letter of the Secretary of State. Before that letter was written he had himself expressed his opinion that no individual responsibility could attach to McLeod. He maintained that the capture of the Caroline was an act of war, it was effected by a military force, no matter whether regulars or militia, in which the bayonet was employed. It was an invasion of our territory by Great Britain for which reparation was due. It was an act of war, solitary, unprovoked, and still war, and the Government of Great Britain was responsible for it. Not only did National law, continued Mr. Clay, but National pride also forbid that we should now endeavor to repair the wrong by taking vengeance on an individual, who was no more responsible than the musketry and powder which were employed on the occasion.

Such were his views before the letter of the Secretary of State was written. Mr. Clay went on to show that Great Britain was not bound to look to our internal condition and to exact from a State the redress which the nation was bound to give. He assured the Senator from Pennsylvania that his friend, the Attorney General, never felt that he was at all compromised in his honor by the mission to Lockport, and that if he ever was required to perform any duty which he deemed at variance with his sense of honor, he would at once relinquish his commission rather than give his acquiescence.

In reference to the correspondence, he said that if we could penetrate the mind of Mr. Fox, or the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, he was sure we should discover that that which was deemed a threat had been penned with a cautious desire to free it from that imputation which was now cast upon it. Had we followed our refusal to surrender McLeod? The Secretary of State has replied to the demand; that by judicial process alone could McLeod be freed. And he would venture an opinion that there would be no war even if the judicial tribunals should pronounce against the surrender of McLeod. He stated that at the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent the British Commissioners presented their *sine qua non*, and took some offence at the manner, in which it was received. But it was withdrawn, and no more was heard of *sine qua non*.

Mr. C. censured the war spirit which animated the Senator from Pennsylvania. [Mr. Buchanan—"not war spirit."] No, not war spirit; but a desire to stir up a war spirit in the country. He reminded the Senate of the English feeling which animated General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, when the latter informed the British government that the administration of General Jackson would be more friendly to Great Britain than that which preceded it, and by way of showing this to be the case, had yielded up the interests of the United States in the colonial question. The same party which had then displayed such a subservience to British interests had now taken the opposite course, and they were and would be always ready to change their tactics in order to gain or keep power.

Mr. Buchanan made a few remarks in explanation.

Mr. Allen also made a few remarks. The question being then taken, the report was referred.

Wednesday, June 16.

Several petitions were presented, after which the motion of Mr. Clay of Ky, to print 1500 extra copies of the Treasury report was taken up.

Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate for some hours, with a detailed attack on the regular report of the Secretary of the

Treasury accompanying the President's Message—controversy Mr. Ewing's views and statements of the condition of the finances—denying, particularly, the existence of a National debt on the fourth of March, and defending, at large, the financial policy and management of the Treasury Department under the late Administration.

After which the Senate went into executive session.

Thursday, June 17.

Mr. Buchanan introduced a resolution calling on the President of the United States for a list of all the removals from office since the 4th day of March last, and the reasons for such removals; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to revive and extend the charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia was read a second time; and at the suggestion of Mr. Evans was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the motion to print an extra number of the Treasury report.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate at great length chiefly in answer to Mr. Woodbury's remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Wright followed; and after speaking for half an hour, gave way for a motion to go into Executive session.

Friday, June 18.

Mr. Williams presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine in favor of such amendment of the Constitution as will limit the service of the President to one term.

Mr. Bates presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts of a like import; and recommending that the election for the same may take place throughout the States on the same day.

Mr. Clay introduced a memorial from the citizens of St. Louis in favor of a National Bank.

The unfinished business of yesterday—being the motion to print 1,500 extra copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—was then taken up.

Mr. Wright concluded his remarks commenced on yesterday; when the debate was continued until a late hour by Messrs. Woodbury, Evans and Wright.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday; Mr. Calhoun having the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 12.

The day was principally spent in the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. Briggs presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of a general bankrupt law, the reference of which he moved to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a general bankrupt law at this session of Congress.

After some conversation, the question was first taken on the reference and agreed to; and then on the instructions, which was also agreed to—yeas 89, nays 89.

Mr. Mattocks, of Vermont, presented a petition from certain citizens of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia and the territory of Florida; and moved that it be referred to a select committee of one member from each State.

Mr. Everett moved to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Botts presented a resolution, which was read, referring all petitions and memorials for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the district of Columbia, and between the several States and territories, to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker, to consist of one member from each of the non-slaveholding States. But objection was made and it was not received.

Mr. Everett's motion prevailed, and the question of reception was laid on the table.

Several other petitions of the same character were similarly disposed of.

Mr. Fomance presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania on the subject of the tariff, setting forth a complaint of the inequality of its operations, &c.; and moved that it be referred to the committee on manufactures, with instructions to report a bill increasing the duties on imports. The motion giving rise to debate, it was laid on the table.

The select committee appointed on the rules of order made a report in part, as follows:

Upon the presentation of petitions and other papers on subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the house in the message of the President at the opening of the present extra session, objection to the reception shall be considered as made, and the question of reception shall be laid upon the table. This rule to be considered only in force during the present session. Petitions and other papers for or against a bankrupt law to be excepted from the operation of this rule.

The action of all committees on all subjects not specially referred to the consideration of the house in the message of the President shall be suspended during the present session: this suspension not to apply to business before the committee of elections, of ways and means, on accounts, and on mileage, nor, if the house shall so determine, to the subject of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Stanley moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The question being taken, the report was adopted—yeas 108, nays 60. A motion to reconsider was then made, but the house refused to reconsider—yeas 28, nays 108.

Monday, June 14.

The house resumed the consideration of the motion heretofore submitted by Mr. Fomance, to reconsider the vote by which

the house had adopted the resolution appointing a committee to report rules for the government of this house, and adopting, until such report be made, the rules and orders of the last house (except the 21st) for the government, temporarily, of this house.

Mr. Wise (who was entitled to the floor) spoke at great length in continuation of his remarks commenced on Friday last. He entered into a minute history of abolition petitions in this house, and of the action of the house, from time to time, upon them; in which connexion he reviewed very fully the course of Mr. Adams, Mr. W. concluded at six o'clock.

A great struggle took place for the floor, not less than a dozen members rising to address the chair. But the speaker gave the floor to Mr. Botts, who moved the previous question. A call of the house was made, and 204 members having answered to their names, further proceedings on the call were dispensed with.

The main question was then taken, "shall the vote be reconsidered?" and decided in the affirmative—yeas 106, nays 104.

So the vote was reconsidered.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, providing that the rules of the last house be adopted as the rules of this house temporarily, and that a committee be appointed thereon—

Mr. Rayner offered the following as a substitute for the said resolution:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House for the 27th Congress: *Provided*, That this House will not consider any subjects at the present session except such as are embraced in the President's Message; and that all petitions and memorials on all other subjects, receivable under the rules and orders above mentioned, shall be laid on the table, without reference or consideration.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which finally prevailed; Mr. Rayner having the floor when the subject is again taken up.

Tuesday, June 15.

The question on the rules of order was again taken up.

Mr. Rayner then took the floor, and remarked that he looked for no favor from that portion of the House from which he had a right to expect it. He could not find words to express his feeling at the system of tyranny which had been practised towards him by his political friends, and he knew that he was indebted to the courtesy of those gentlemen which his duty compelled him to oppose for years. He regretted that he was placed in his present position; he was well aware that they had not come here to discuss sectional questions. This subject had been thrown upon them; they had been forced into it by the gentlemen of Massachusetts, [J. Q. Adams.] A victory had to be achieved over the South before the Northern members could proceed to business.

Mr. R. said it was not his intention yesterday to occupy the floor more than twenty minutes, if he had been allowed to proceed at that time, but now, after what had occurred, he was determined to exhaust the subject, and he should not limit himself in his time. At five minutes past three o'clock, Mr. Rayner concluded his remarks.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. Morgan and others, when the main question was put on the resolution offered by Mr. Rayner, which was an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Wise, as amended by Mr. Adams, and on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas 98, nays 105. So the House refused to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Botts moved the previous question on the original resolution, as amended by Mr. Adams, striking out the 21st rule; which being sustained, the main question was put, and decided in the negative—yeas 103 nays 110. So the House refused to re-adopt the resolution of Mr. Wise, with Mr. Adams's amendment.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 16.

Mr. Stuart, of Va. offered a resolution, providing that all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any resolution adopted at the present session, be adopted for the legislation of the House for the present session; and that the select committee heretofore appointed, be permitted to revise and report the rules at any time.

Mr. Stuart said his object was to endeavor to compromise this great difficulty which had agitated this house for the last two weeks. It would be perceived that this resolution did not undertake to decide one way or the other on this important question, involving the right of petition. Its effect was merely to postpone the question for the present session. It would allay the excitement, and arrest discussion, and enable this house to proceed at once to the discharge of the high duties for which they had been sent here from the people. It would be recollected, that the committee on the rules had reported, which report had been adopted, providing that all subjects not included in the President's Message, be suspended until the regular session; except a General Bankrupt Law, and limiting in this manner the action of all the committees, except the Committee on Elections, Ways and Means, and Mileage.

This resolution, restricted by that rule, would put over abolition with other subjects not specified in the message, till the regular session.

Mr. Lewis Williams called the previous question. The debate on the previous question occupied some time, but the motion was finally sustained; and the main question

being put on the adoption of Mr. Smart's resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 110, nays 103.

Mr. Stanley moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was negative without division.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, June 17.

Mr. Sergeant introduced a resolution making 10 o'clock A. M. the daily hour for the meeting of the House which was adopted.

Mr. Watterson offered to present a preamble and resolutions calling on the Departments for the names of persons removed from office since the present Administration came into power, and the reasons for such removals.

Objection being made under the rule, a motion was made to suspend the rule, which motion was lost—yeas 57, nays 130.

Mr. Gilmer asked and obtained leave to introduce a resolution for appointing a committee of five to make certain inquiries, and report at the next session, whether it is proper to make any reduction of the expenses of the civil list, or in the number of persons employed in the public service, and whether the patronage of the Executive branch of the Government may not be diminished or regulated as to those appointments for which there is an indispensable necessity; the resolution was agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States, was taken up in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, (Mr. Taliaferro of Virginia in the chair.)

Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank with the sum of \$25,000.

This motion elicited considerable discussion. Several amendments were offered by way of defeating the object of the bill; and at a late hour, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Friday, June 18.

Mr. Adams asked to be excused from serving as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; and was excused.

On motion of Mr. Adams the House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison.

The proposition of Mr. Adams to fill the blank with \$25,000 was agreed to; and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then taken up in the house, after an unsuccessful motion to reconsider, was passed—yeas 122, nays 66.

The House then adjourned.

The Charleston Mercury styles Messrs. Tyler, Mangum, and Preston, "third and fourth rate men;" on which a correspondent of the Courier remarks, that Preston, one of these third or fourth rate men, has been twice selected to represent the State of South Carolina in Congress; Mangum, another, received the unsolicited vote of South Carolina for the Presidency of the United States; and Tyler, the third, received a like vote for the Vice Presidency. And we may add, that all these honors were conferred by the Mercury's own party.

Query: Are "third and fourth rate men" the right sort to represent South Carolina? If not, how does it happen that she has been so stupid a to think them first rate?

Fayetteville Observer.

Indian Corn.—We gather from the returns made by the Marshals by whom the late census was taken, that there was produced in North Carolina, during the last year, six millions and eight hundred thousand barrels of Indian corn: this quantity of this most useful and necessary article of consumption, at the present average prices, is worth thirteen millions and five hundred thousand dollars. The State of North Carolina, according to these returns, was second to no State in the Union in the production of this valuable breadstuff, save Tennessee; the latter State, her daughter, exceeded her by eight millions of bushels. If we do not surpass our sister States in the magnificence of our improvements, the ostentation of our manners, and the style of our living, we fare well and are out of debt—and that's saying a good deal.

Newbern Spectator.

We observed some weeks since a statement in the Locomotive press to the effect that Mr. Webster was indebted to the United States Bank some \$100,000—and the fact was voluminously commented upon, and held up as conclusive evidence of bribery and corruption. This statement went the rounds, and was honoured, two or three times, with a conspicuous place in the columns of the disinterested Editor of "seven principles." Proof—damning proof, of the charge, was promised soon. But now, when the charge has done its worst, instead of the proof, we are told that the debt has been paid. So one falsehood is killed off by starting a new one.

By the way, if it be indebted to a bank be evidence of corruption, how many of the Locomotive politicians are amenable?—Show your hands, gentlemen! Possibly some of you are not in good condition as Mr. Webster. You need, and you still owe, eh?

Richmond Whig.

Emigrating.—The barque Union sailed from New Orleans on the 13th ult., with 42 emigrants, sent out by the American Colonization Society, and several thousand dollars worth of goods sent out for the purpose of purchasing more territory, and extending the colony. The emigrants were well supplied with utensils for farming, furniture, tools, &c. &c.



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 24.

4th of July.

The members of the Hillsborough Debating Society will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence on Saturday the 3d day of July. An Oration will be delivered, and the Declaration of Independence read. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Such of the citizens as are willing to unite with us in the observance of the day are respectfully invited to attend.

By the Committee of Arrangements.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamer Columbia. The steamer Columbia, from Liverpool, reached Boston on the 16th inst. having performed the passage in twelve days.

The news is highly important; and we regret that our space is too much occupied by us to give the particulars.

From China the news is very interesting. Hostilities in that country have been recommenced, and the British have either taken Canton, or through the possession of the forts designed for the protection of that city, have obtained the entire command of the place.

It appears that all hopes for the safety of the Steamer President are abandoned.

It is said that Henry A. Wells, Esq., passenger in the Columbia, is the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at the court of St. James.

The Degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. N. H. Harding, of Milton, at the recent Commencement of our University.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, and admitted to Superior Court Practice, viz: J. W. Scott, of Concord, Cabarrus County; Jeremiah Clark, of this City; Frederick H. McDowell, of Mecklenburg County; Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke County; John L. London, of Wilmington, New Hanover County; M. London, do. do; Albert G. Hubbard, of Newbern, Craven County; George S. Holley, of Windsor, Bertie County; Gaston H. Wilder, of this City; Thomas Houston, of Statesville, Iredell County; and John W. Cameron, of Carthage, Moore County.

And the following to County Court Practice, viz:—Duncan H. McRae, of Fayetteville, Cumberland County; E. Nelms, of Anson County; William Johnson, of Lincoln County; Angus R. Kelly, of Carthage, Moore County; Robert R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe County; Alphonso Wilson Long, of Orange County; John M. Long, of Cabarrus County; Alpheus Jones, of Wake County; and D. W. Spivey, of Franklin County. *Ral. Reg.*

We learn from the Star, that the house of Mr. Archibald Turner, in Franklin County, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 3d inst. with all its contents; and it is distressing to add that an interesting little son aged ten years, and the mother of Mrs. Turner, aged 75 years, perished in the flames. The fire originated in a closet, to which one of the family went with a light previous to their retiring to rest, and it is supposed from a spark which fell among the clothing.

Warwick, the last of the murderers in St. Louis tragedy, was tried and convicted on the 27th inst. The whole four concerned in this atrocious affair have now been convicted and are to be executed on the 6th of July.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New Orleans, June 6, 1841.

A dreadful act of either mutiny or piracy has been committed off the Balize, which ought to be known forthwith to the Department, and I therefore hasten to address your the present, though I have but a few minutes for the mail.

The ship Charles cleared a few days since for Havre, and on Friday, the 4th inst., was fallen in with by one of our tow-boats, about forty miles from the Balize, without any body on board, and fresh traces of blood on her deck and cabin. She had twenty-three cabin passengers, (some of them ladies,) principally our French shopkeepers, going to make their annual purchases in France, and all of them, as usual, no doubt, with considerable sums of specie, and I presume not less, together, than \$100,000, probably much more. The long boat was missing, but the jolly-boat was alongside, with a dog in it, and a box of sardines. These circumstances, and the fact that all the sailors' clothes were missing, lead some to think it was mutiny and piracy by the crew.

There is, as you may suppose, great excitement in the city.

The ship has just come to the levee, and I have not time to ascertain further particulars. She is not injured, and was

left even with her sails set. The revenue cutter at the Balize I presume has started in pursuit. And it is suggested here to arm two or three steam-boats and obtain volunteers to proceed out and sweep the Gulf round the neighborhood.

I write in haste. Very truly,
W. L. HODGE.

New York, June 13.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have adopted sweeping resolutions against a National Bank, the revision of the tariff, funding the national debt, and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Funding the liabilities of the Government is denounced as a fraud upon the People. Should a National Bank be created, the resolutions declare that it will be incumbent on New Hampshire to adopt such measures as may be necessary to protect her citizens from the encroachments of the Federal Government.

There were rumors at Buffalo on Friday of popular violence, and destruction of property at Detroit, growing out of certain transactions of the State Bank of Michigan. Our report is, that the banking house was torn down, the officers beaten &c. There are no papers from Detroit to day, so I have no means of ascertaining how far the rumors may be well-founded.

The custom-house commissioners, it is said have finished their examination of witnesses in relation to alleged frauds and abuses, and are now engaged in examining the accounts of the late collector. They will probably close the investigation early next week.

New York, June 14.

The plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Fiscal Bank meets with more favor here than, perhaps, might have been expected, considering the general expectation that the new bank would be located in New York. The plan itself, so far as I am able to judge, meets the public expectation, and is far more satisfactory than any other that has been proposed.

The memorial for a National Bank will be sent on in a day or two. It has on it the names of nearly twenty thousand business men.

The American objects to Mr. Ewing's plan for a Fiscal Bank, and thinks if we cannot have a better we shall be better off without any. The objections are the want of power to establish branches, the location, and the prohibition to deal in foreign exchange. The Times and Star approve the plan; the Commercial is silent, and the Post, of course, finds fault with every thing.

FROM FLORIDA.

Savannah, June 8.

The United States steamer *Newbern* arrived from Palatka yesterday. By this arrival we are in possession of the following intelligence from the seat of war.

Wild Cat and *Hospitala* were in at Fort Pierce waiting for *Sam Jones* to come in. Orders have been issued by the commanding General to have them seized and detained.

Helec Tustenuggee says that a Creek chief, whose name we have forgotten, is encamped near Fort King. He has about sixty warriors with him, and says he will be governed by *Helec*, and to go to Tampa if he does.

Col. Worth has assumed the command, and appointed Capt. Wright, of the 8th infantry, Assistant Adjutant General. His headquarters are at Tampa Bay, Gen. Armstrong has left Florida for the North, by the way of Tallahassee.

There is more sickness among the troops in Florida this season than there has been before for three years. The 1st regiment of infantry which was stationed at Sarasota, not being able to do duty, has been ordered to Cedar Keys. Fort Pleasant, which has hitherto been a healthy post, is now quite sickly. At Fort King, where are stationed four companies of 2d infantry, there are over one hundred on the sick list. At Miccoony, out of five companies, one hundred and six are reported sick. Forts Macomb and Fanning are also reported as being very sickly. *Republican.*

FROM FLORIDA.

We understand that information under date of the 7th inst. has been received at the War Department, from Col. Worth, commanding the army in Florida, that he is about resuming active operations against one or more of the chiefs who have recently proved faithless to their promises of speedy emigration. The Colonel appears to have entered upon his arduous command with commendable zeal and activity. It is stated that much sickness prevails among the troops, far more destructive of life than the scalping-knife or the tomahawk of these faithless and crafty negotiators.

The following is the latest direct news that has reached us from that quarter:

St. Augustine, June 13.

Capture and Departure of Wild Cat.—Col. Gates arrived yesterday from Fort Pierce, Indian river, Florida, and informs us that, fifteen minutes before he arrived at Fort Pierce, Major Childs took the notorious Indian Coacoches, alias *Wild Cat*, with 15 warriors and 3 negroes, in all 18; and, after two days' confinement, they were shipped to New Orleans. He was as bold and as impudent as ever, and boasted of his having committed the horrid murders near this city some time since. This news was received by the citizens with three cheers.

Ex Governor Dudley, passed through our town this week on his way to Washington, to join Gov. Morehead and Mr.

Charles Manly, who constitutes the latter National Improvement Board, &c.—We learn that these gentlemen are on a trip of exploration of the swamp lands of the State on Pungo and Alligator rivers, which have been improved by the operations of the State in rearing, ditching, &c. These lands are now to be brought into market, and the Governor represents the Pungo lands to be of surpassing fertility, and well worth the attention of our capitalists and agriculturists. The State has expended a very large amount of money in making them susceptible of cultivation, and with the great advantages of these improvements, little remains now for the purchasers to do, except to clear them and subject them to the plough. When the reaction takes place from the South-west as it certainly will, and our citizens abate their desires to seek wealth at the expense of health, family life, comfort, and all the enjoyments of civilized life, these swamp lands will produce a new era and feeling in our State, for they compare, both in fertility and easiness of access to market, with the best of the South western lands. It is true we have not the same length of seasons here, but this advantage is overbalanced by the charms of the home of our family and youth, the society of our friends, the enjoyment of our accustomed comforts and habits, and last, though not least, by living in good old North Carolina. *Newbern Spec.*

The *ne plus ultra* of Mail Arrangements has been effected by Mr. Granger for the business men of Philadelphia. The great Southern and South-western Mails, which heretofore have left Baltimore at 9 A. M., will hereafter come directly on from Washington and the South, and be put on board the French-town and Newswell Steamboat Line at Baltimore at 7½ P. M. the evening before, and arrive at Philadelphia at an early hour the following morning, instead of 4 in the afternoon, making a gain of one whole business day to this community. It is but justice to the above named Company to say that they came forward promptly and liberally to enable the Post Master General to accomplish this important improvement in the service of his Department. The people of this country have had abundant reason to perceive that Mr. Granger has already established, and they have every assurance that he will continue to introduce all practicable improvements and securities for mail transportation. Their extent will, in fact, be limited by the means of the Department. *Phil. N. Amer.*

After Mr. Garland, the Clerk of the last House of Representatives, had, at the opening of the present session of Congress, called over the roll of the House, Mr. Halstead rose for information. He desired the Clerk to inform him by what authority the name of Linn Banks, of Virginia, was placed upon the roll, so he (*Mr. H.*) understood that there was a person contesting his seat, and who claimed to have a majority of the legal votes.

The Clerk here read the regular certificate of election of the members from the State of Virginia, issued in pursuance of instructions from the acting Governor of the Commonwealth, and signed by J. H. Richardson, Clerk, &c.

The Clerk remarked that this was the only paper in his possession.

Mr. Halstead remarked that this was the same evidence as was presented by the New Jersey members at the last Congress, and on which they were refused their seats.

This was a fair hit, and Mr. Garland must have felt it. *Alex. Gaz.*

Melancholy Suicide.—A Mrs. Haskell, residing at 216, Blocker street, New York, where she kept a thread and needle store, committed suicide on Thursday night. She had been desirous by her husband about a month ago, and was in great distress of mind on account of it. We understand she had an interview with her husband on Thursday, hoping to effect a reconciliation, but was unsuccessful. She returned to her desolate home, shut up her store about 9 in the evening, as usual, and the next morning at 10 was found hanging to a bed post, dead. Verdict of the jury accordingly.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—EIGHT DAYS LATER.

The Steamer Great Western, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. arrived at New York on Thursday last.

Trade of all kinds is still dull in England. The cotton market exhibits a slight increase in demand, but little or no change in prices. Uplands 5½ to 7½ (10 to 14 cents.)

In the manufacturing districts the gloom and stagnation of business rather increased than otherwise, and working short time, had become more general. The cotton market had consequently suffered a further depression of ½ a d., with small sales. Many failures had occurred in Manchester.

The Ministry had been again defeated by a majority of 36, on a motion to reduce the duties on sugar.

Lord John Russell next day refused to resign, and said that he should reserve the great question of the Corn Laws for the 4th of June. Sir Robt. Peel immediately gave notice that, on the 27th of May, he should move that the House had no confidence in ministers. The duties on sugar are to remain as before.

It was announced that Parliament would soon be dissolved.

Copper Rock.—The Michigan State Geologist states in his report that there is a rock, near the Ontonagon river in that State, weighing three or four tons, called

ed the Copper Rock, a part of which has been analyzed and yielded 68 per cent. of pure metal.

MARRIED.

In Raleigh, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. B. T. Blake, Rev. EDWARD WARDWORTH, of the Methodist Church, to Miss ANN ELIZA FELTON, only daughter of the late Gen. Boon Felton.

Obituary.

Died, at the residence of his father in this county, on the 6th instant, Mr. SAMUEL FAUCETT, aged about 30 years.

Died at his residence in Washington City, RICHARD HARRISON, Esq. late Auditor of the Treasury, in the ninety second year of his age. At the organization of the Government under the Constitution, he received the appointment of Auditor of the Treasury of the United States from our first President, Gen. Washington, "who sought him to fill the office, when he did not himself seek the office," the duties of which he discharged for forty-five years with great ability and integrity on his part, and in a manner highly useful to his country.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendent; and the same instructresses will be continued as heretofore.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

1st Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.

4th Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION.—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	\$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvas,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	3 00

JAMES S. SMITH, CAD. JONES, Sr., WILLIAM CAIN, HUGH WADDELL, STEPHEN MOORE, NATHAN HOOKER, P. H. MANGUM.

REFERENCE.—To the Bishop and all the Episcopal Clergy of North Carolina.

June 23. 78

The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator and Lincolnton Whig Banner will publish the above to the amount of five dollars each, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now a resident of Chapel Hill, proposes to give instruction to a few pupils, not exceeding fifteen. He will receive those who are desirous of being prepared for college; and also those, whose object it may be, merely to pursue the common branches of an English education.

The terms will be: For the former, \$31 per Session; for the latter \$18. The instruction shall be thorough; the teacher intending to be present with the pupils, three hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon; and to give constant attention to their improvement.

As to qualifications, the subscriber has testimonials from the Faculty.

The School will commence on the 1st of July.

W. W. HOOPER.

Chapel Hill, June 31. 78

The Raleigh Register will insert the above four weeks.

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Hulet, living 14 miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, 1841, a sorrel HORSE, six years old, five feet eight inches and a quarter high, blind in one eye, his left hind foot white, some white hairs in his face, long tail, and bare footed all round. Valued at \$30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

June 23. 78

Stray.

TAKEN up by Zechariah Lyon, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 9th instant, a sorrel MULE, about four years old this spring, supposed to have been worked. Valued at \$30.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

June 23. 78

Received this Day, and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copraes, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough-lines, Window Glasses, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.

June 16. 77

Mr. Andrew Mickle would respectfully inform the citizens of Orange, that he has declined being a candidate for the County Court Clerkship.

We are requested to announce Joseph C. Norwood (the present Clerk,) as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce George W. Bruce as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Major John Taylor as a candidate for reelection for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Thomas Faucett as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce John W. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Jones Watson as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

Notice—Taxes.

SIMILAR at and at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1840.

Monday 5th July, at Jesse Durham's	Tuesday the 6th, at John Newlin's
Wednesday the 7th, at Rufus's Mill	Thursday the 8th, at Michael Albright's
Friday the 9th, at Mrs. Long's	Saturday the 10th, at Michael Hill's
Monday the 12th, at John S. Turrentine's	Tuesday the 13th, at George Faucett's
Wednesday the 14th, at C. F. Faucett's	Thursday the 15th, at James Hutchinson's
Friday the 16th, at Gabriel B. Lee's	Saturday the 17th, at George A. Mcbane's
Monday the 19th, at Hillsborough	Tuesday the 20th, at George Nichols's
Wednesday the 21st, at Abner Parker's	Thursday the 22d, at William Lippcomb's
Friday the 23d, at William Lippcomb's	Saturday the 24th, at Harris Wilcox's
Tuesday the 27th, at Pratt's Store	Wednesday the 28th, at Joseph L. Mering's
Thursday 29th, at William Trice's	Friday the 30th, at Chapel Hill
Saturday the 31st, at Thomas Long's	Monday the 2d August, at John H. Crutchfield's
Tuesday the 3d, at Hillsborough (Town List)	

The Justices appointed to take the lists of taxable for 1841, will attend at the above times and places; and every person failing to give in his list is subject by law to pay a double tax, and the Sheriff is bound to collect it. Punctuality is expected from all.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, SR.

June 16. 77

A New Volume—In Splendid Style. July, 1841.

GRANHAM'S Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

THE great increase in the subscription list of this highly popular Magazine (the edition having more than doubled in less than six months,) induces the proprietor to commence a new volume with the July number. It will be issued in the most attractive style, with the first of a new series of RICH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, got up in a manner that shall surpass any used in any other American Magazine. In addition to the fact that we employ the talent of the very best American artists in the engraving of the plates for this work, it must be remembered that most of the subjects selected are ORIGINAL AMERICAN PICTURES, which have never been before engraved, and are consequently the newest that can be brought before the public.

HIGHLY COLORED FASHIONS. It must be remembered, that the Fashion plates of this Magazine are the best in coloring and design that can be found in any work published in this country or in Europe. They are engraved and colored for this Magazine by the best artists that the country can produce, and are drawn always from the latest designs from Paris and London, and consequently may always be relied upon as the prevailing style in the United States for the month in which they are issued. We pay more for coloring than any other publication, and always have the best.

THE CONTRIBUTORS. In addition, to the unusually fine array of original contributors which the Magazine has thus far boasted, arrangements have been made with a number more of the best writers of the day, so that epic and variety may be looked for in the literary department of the new volume.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES. This interesting feature of the Magazine shall be preserved, as important to young sportsmen, and in fact to all, young or old, who delight in the sports of the rod and the gun. Articles in this department shall be from acknowledged pens, and of the very best authority.

NEW TYPE AND PAPER.—The volume will be opened with a new and beautiful type, cast expressly for the work, the mechanical execution shall be of surpassing neatness, and the printing shall be upon the finest white paper.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC. The choicest pieces of new and popular music for the Piano forte and Guitar shall be selected for its pages, and two or more pages shall appear regularly each month. In this way subscribers in remote country towns, can always have the latest music at low rates, almost as soon as it is published.

TERMS CASH.—The terms are \$3 for a single subscription, and in no case will the price be abated, or two copies for \$5 free of post age and discount, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. No subscription received in any case without the money. This rule is imperative and will not be departed from. Address, post paid, GEORGE A. GRANHAM, 2. W. corner 3d and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Attention! Town Company. YOU are hereby commanded to attend in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 10th of July, armed and equipped according to law, for drill muster.

CMS. WARREN, O. S.

June 23d.

Wanted.

A GOOD COOPER, with sober and industrious habits, one that can make Flour Barrels, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Yard Kegs. To such an easy constant employment will be given.

PAUL C. CAMERON.

June 9.

76-4w

Notice.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools, in the county of Orange, will hold a meeting at the Clerk's office of said county, on the 26th inst., at which time and place it is very desirable and absolutely necessary that all the members of the board should be present, as shown will be business all important to the successful operation of the schools transacted. It is also important that all the members of the Committees of the different School Districts in the county should attend said meeting, and they are required to attend accordingly.

STEPHEN MOORE, Chairman.

June 2.

75-

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 15th of July and close on the 10th of December.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from \$6 to \$7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH English Male Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday the 21st instant.

The following branches of education will be thoroughly taught, and at the following prices, viz:

1st. Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$5 00 per session.

2d. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Composition, \$8 00 per session.

A reasonable extra charge will be made for those who study Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The French Language will be taught by a native, at the rate of five dollars per session, and only to those that have entered this academy as regular students.

J. ODENDIAL.

For further information apply to the following gentlemen, Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, viz: Dr. Ed. Strudwick, John Barry, James M. Palmer, O. F. Long, Lemuel Lynch, Wm. H. Brown, and John Jones.

June 2.

76-

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on the 15th of July, and end on the last day of November.

W. J. BINGHAM, Principal. Assisted by Messrs. R. W. HUGHES, and E. J. MURPHY; one of whom will conduct the English Department.

The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the first to the last day of the session.

June 2.

55-3w

Notice.

ON the first Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.

June 9.

76-

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the House on the south west corner of Hillsborough street, in the city of Raleigh, opposite the State Capitol, (formerly kept as a Tavern,) as a HOTEL and HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for the accommodation of travellers and others, under the name and title of

"The People's House."

The undersigned has had considerable experience as an inn keeper, both in this state and at the North, and flatters himself that he can please those who shall honor him with their custom. His charges shall be in conformity with the times and the prices of provisions. He has been at much expense in repairing and refitting the same, and therefore earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. It is usual in such announcements, to make large promises to the public, which are in many instances never realized—the subscriber will make none, for to those who have known him as a Public House keeper, it is unnecessary to say that he would not respectably say, come and try, and judge for yourselves.

The public's humble servant.

JOHN ZIEGENFUS.

N. B. Gentle regular boarders, with or without rooms, can be accommodated at THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE, on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, May 26.

55-3w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 25th of May last, a bonded boy by the name of JAMES HUNTON, about thirteen years of age, hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

DAVID CRAIG.

June 5.

76-1w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C. Jackson vs. Lucinda Jackson. Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken for granted.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$7 00

55-3w

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

Junto Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 15th of June, and be resumed again on the 15th of July. Terms as heretofore.

D. W. KERR.

May 24.

The Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, will publish three times, once in two weeks.

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20.

NEWHOP WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has his Machine now undergoing a thorough repair, set with new Cards, by S. S. Clayton, whose skill and knowledge in the Wool Carding business are well known to the public. He will be ready by the 15th of June to card Wool, and requests his customers to prepare their Wool properly, with one pound of oil or clean lard to ten pounds of wool. If the wool be brought thus prepared, it shall be carded to the satisfaction of the customer. As the Machine and Picker are propelled by horses, there will be no disappointment for want of water power, and will be able to card from seventy to eighty pounds per day. Wool neatly mixed at ten cents per pound.

CH. W. JOHNSTON.

May 25.

74-4w

ENOE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber will work at his Mills on Enoe, five miles east of Hillsborough, the ensuing season, three Machines and one Wool Picker, all in good order. They will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel S. Clayton, who is well known as an experienced and skillful carder.

All who will prepare their Wool by washing and drying on a scaffold, without wringing the Wool, or letting the night dew on it, then pick all the burs, sticks and hard substances out of it, and oil it with one pound of oil or clean lard, to every ten pounds of wool, and bring the same early in the season, shall have their work well done.

Wood different colours will be neatly mixed, and latter's wool completely broke.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 25.

74-

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Turelum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be \$150 per annum, paid semi-annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON, Hillsborough, N. C.

April 1.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths, Invisible Green do.

Cassimeres and Satinets, Black Silk and Satin Vestings, Marcellies do.

French, London and Furniture Prints, Black Silks and Printed Muslin.

Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon, Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths, Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin.

Ribbons, Edgings and Brown Linen, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware.

Paints, Nails and Iron, Lard and Brown Sugar.

SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles, Plush, Webbing, Trees and Morocco Skins.

HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm leaf Hats.

Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.

500 pounds Cotton Yarn, Books, Paper, and Paper Prints, Mayland's Scotch Snuff,

Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy and Bar Soap, and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5.

71-6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills, Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills, Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges, Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast, Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup, W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, Harrison's Specific Ointment.

Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR. A. PARKS.

May 5.

71-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

April 9.

JAMES S. SMITH.



VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do.

Black Lams, Do. Drop Dets, SUMMER CLOTHS, Do. Erminettes, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Cadet Jans, Kentucky Jans, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marcellies, VESTINGS, Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin.

Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham, Figured, striped and plain Light Silks, Black and blue-black Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Plain and Chequered Muslin.

Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Danesek and Bird-eye Diaper, Irish and Brown Linens.

Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings, Georgia Nankin, Cadet-Cassimeres, Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO, Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm-leaf HATS, Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.

Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar, Black and Green Teas.

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28.

70-

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUXES & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$150 up to \$500; a large selection of superior Violin Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Violin Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageoles, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving.

They respectfully solicit the favor of any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$150 up to \$500; a large selection of superior Violin Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Violin Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageoles, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

They have still on hand a good assortment of

Dry Goods, and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of, cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3.

if-62

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11.

73-

BOOTS, SHOES, & C.

for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality. Do. do. second do. Do. Shoes, first quality. Do. do. second do. Do. do. third do. Do. Pumps—various qualities. Do. Gaiter Shoes. Do. Pump Shoes. Do. Slippers.

Boys' Shoes—various qualities. Do. Pumps and Slippers. Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers. Do. do. colored do. Do. Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.

Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers. Do. Leather Shoes and Slippers. Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.

Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities. Do. Morocco and Leather Shoes. Do. Low Shoes.

Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29.

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FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and